

New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1863.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. When a letter is intended for publication, it must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tribune," New-York.

Subscribers to THE TRIBUNE who desire the address of their paper changed will please state the old address as well as the new—also whether the Daily, Semi-Weekly, or Weekly edition.

The Congressional Report on the Conduct of the War in Virginia—printed by us in THE TRIBUNE without the omission of a line—is now for sale by us in a large pamphlet of 32 double-column pages, closing with the dispatch of Lord Lyons to the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, giving accounts of his peace conferences with the Democratic leaders in this city, and their consternation at the removal of McClellan from command. We beg all who would have their neighbors understand why no greater progress has been made in putting down the Rebellion to aid us in circulating this Report. Price 5 cents per copy, \$3½ per hundred, \$30 per thousand.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

—By the Roanoke, from New-Orleans, we have dates to the 5th. The general news is unimportant. Our forces at Pontchartrain had destroyed all the railroad bridges and fallen back to Pass Manchao, the stream connecting Lake Pontchartrain with Lake Maurepas, 37 miles north of New-Orleans. Pontchartrain is 11 miles further north, on the New-Orleans and Great Northern Railroad. There had been a reconnaissance of the country along Amite River, between Pass Manchao and the Mississippi, which had resulted in a skirmish with some predatory cavalry, of whom 10 were killed, 17 wounded, and 5 taken prisoners—our loss only 4 wounded. Business is growing better in New-Orleans; much cotton is ready to come in, the Rebels having humbugged Davis about the burning of it by paying his emissaries to make false reports. Judge Peabody's decision in the Tiedale case has elicited much dissatisfaction, and is looked upon as unduly lenient to registered enemies.

—Advices by the George Peabody confirm the report received a few days since concerning the strange steamer which was seen off Fort Pulaski. She did not come within five miles of the guns of the fort, but after firing two guns, by way of bravado, put to sea again. Lieut. Miller had his guns all ready to bear upon her had she come within range.

—A Charleston correspondent says that money is tighter there than at any time since the war began, and that the withdrawal of so very large an amount of bills findable in the eight per cent bonds has reduced the circulation and caused a contraction in bank accommodations.

—Well may the Rebels cry, "Our sufferings are intolerable." At Franklin, La., whisky is fifty cents a drink, and a poker deck of very common playing cards brings \$3.

—On Saturday there was some skirmishing near Williamsburg, Va., and it was rumored that the Rebels were between that place and Yorktown.

GENERAL NEWS.

—In the New-York State Senate yesterday the following bills were passed: For incorporating Revenue Stamps, and for certifying to the same when affixed to written instruments; relative to grants of Letters of Administration upon estates of non-residents; incorporating the Lake and River Improvement Company for the Northern Wisconsin; incorporating the Rappahannock River Improvement Company; authorizing the Brooklyn Central Railroad Company to change a portion of its route; the Westfield, Richmond County, Road bill; incorporating the German-American Schools in the City of New-York; amending the New-York Pilotage law; amending the Code of Procedure; authorizing the laying out of roads in certain towns in Richmond County. A Message was here received from Gov. Seymour in reference to allowing the soldiers to vote by proxy, and recommending an amendment of the Constitution for that purpose. Referred to Committee on Elections.

—In the Assembly, the following bills were passed: Incorporating the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Benevolent Society; for the protection of Oyster-banking in Hempstead, Long Island; the New-York and Mont Haven Ferry bill; authorizing the formation of a Turnpike and Railroad Corporation, the road to run from Brooklyn to Jamaica; punishing the fraudulent use of labels and trade marks; providing for collecting judgments in the Kings County Clerk's office. The Railroad Committee were empowered to report the Broadway Railroad bill at any time. The following bills were ordered to a third reading: Authorizing a Railroad from Newtown Creek to Astoria; authorizing the Brooklyn City and Ridgewood Railroad Company to reduce their capital stock; the Cross-Town Railroad bill.

—By the arrival of the steamer Roanoke we have later news from Havana to April 5; from Vera Cruz to April 5; from the City of Mexico to March 23; from Puebla to March 23. The French were still before Puebla in their former position. Several skirmishes were said to have resulted rather to their discomfort, and sickness and the Mexican guerrillas were again annoying them. They were, however, continuing in the meanwhile their preparations for an attack upon Puebla with vigor, and with the utmost secrecy. Admiral Reynaud left Havana on April 7, for New-York. While in Havana he visited Admiral Wilkes, on board the Vanderbilt, and exchanged civilities with him. Admiral Wilkes, on his side, has paid a visit to the British steamer Anadale.

—In the Board of Councilmen yesterday the Controller's report of the condition of the Soldiers' Family Aid Fund was read. It states the balance available to be \$809,314 53. Resolutions were adopted donating \$1,000 to the German Dispensary of the City of New-York; repealing the resolution to permit C. Vanderbilt to widen the pier south side of Pier No. 1, East River (over the Mayor's veto), and increasing the salary of the Public Administrator to \$5,000 per annum. Resolutions were concurred in to lease the upper part of the Broadway Bank building for 10 years, at a rent of \$10,000, for the Street Department; donating \$2,000 to the Mount St. Vincent hospital.

—Yesterday morning, about 300 Irish Longshoremen, who had struck for wages, in the lower part of this city, on the East River side, undertook to mob some colored laborers, who had been engaged to take their places. The police were promptly on hand, and succeeded in arresting John King De Frates, Ira Bride, and James Spelman; also a colored man named Owens, who, in self-defense, fired a pistol and wounded one of the assailants. Owens was discharged by Justice Dowling, and the others were

held to bail to answer the charges brought against them.

—Last night the dry goods clerks of New-York and Brooklyn had a torch-light procession in Brooklyn. About 700 men were in line, and as they passed through the principal streets, their appearance created considerable interest. They stopped in front of the residences of some of the prominent friends of Early Closing, and serenaded them. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, on their return to the city, they stopped in front of THE TRIBUNE office, and cheered heartily. The band performed several patriotic airs, after which the party separated.

—The steamship Marion, from New-York for New-Orleans, was totally lost on Double-Head-Shot Keys on the 2d inst., at 4 p. m. She had a valuable cargo on the 2d inst., all of whom have arrived at Cardenas and 40 passengers. The Marion rated A No. 1, was 300 tons burden, 12 feet draft, built in 1851 in this city, by Jacob Bell, and belonged to Spofford, Tilton & Co.'s line of steamers.

—On the 4th inst., 13 seamen of the packet-ship Tuscarora, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, were washed overboard by a single wave and drowned. Others were badly injured, and one, the third mate, died of his wounds.

—A rather important error was made in the first statement about tolls on the Canada canals. It was said that Government "proposes no imposition of tolls" this season; the opposite is the fact—the Government proposes "to reimpose the tolls."

—Chief Clerk Grinnell of the Agricultural Department has inaugurated a system by which full reports of the crops throughout the country will be received and published monthly, commencing in May next.

—Hartford, Conn., elected a majority of Democrats for charter officers. The popular majority in the city is about 450, which is a little more than that for Seymour.

—The Brooklyn Navy-Yard Paymaster's office was robbed of \$140,000 some time during Sunday night. The pilferer is not known.

—The Hon. Frederick F. Low, representative in the last Congress, has been appointed Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

—There was a sharp advance in gold yesterday morning on the news from Charleston and Vicksburg, and on doubts expressed of the passage of the Gold bill through the House at Albany. After selling before the Board at 155, it advanced during the session to 157, and later in the day touched 158. At the Second Board the quotations were to considerable extent at 157½ and 157¾, and at the close of business at 4 o'clock that price was bid. Governments were in fair demand at about Saturday's prices. The Share market responded somewhat to the advance in gold, although it was irregular. At the Second Board the general market was firm, with considerable activity. At the 4 o'clock call the movement was rather heavy, but the changes were not important, and the market had a tendency to recover at the close. The Foreign Bill market was buoyant under the advance in gold, but the transactions have been limited. Sterling at the close was 171½ and 171¾, with some drawers asking 172½ and 173. At 171 Sterling is 2¢ cent cheaper than gold at 157½. Freights are more active, and rates are firmer.

Our special correspondent's account of the great naval contest at Charleston, which we printed in an Extra early yesterday morning, will be found in full in other columns. It is a complete and admirable description, and is especially valuable because it is the account of an eye-witness. Its author shared the perils of the conflict which he describes; on board the New Ironsides, the flag-ship of Admiral Dupont, and is the only correspondent who was with the fleet during the engagement.

The assertion in a morning paper of yesterday, previously to the reception of any account except by telegraph, makes it proper for us to add that our correspondent with difficulty obtained permission from Admiral Dupont to assume his perilous station. When, however, it had been granted him, the Admiral with considerate courtesy extended the offer to the other representatives of the press, but they unanimously declined it, and no one of them witnessed the contest, except at a safe distance from the scene of danger.

THE WAR NEWS.

We have little to add to the full report of the Charleston fight published by us yesterday morning in an Extra TRIBUNE. The Navy Department has received merely a brief memorandum from Admiral Dupont. The reports of the various commanders had not been prepared previous to the leaving of the dispatch boat. Richmond papers of Saturday have nothing from Charleston later than the 9th (Thursday). The fleet was then off the bar. Our Washington correspondent says that the result is not considered discouraging by Government officers, but, on the contrary, they think the precise knowledge gained of the obstructions to be overcome, is such that a future attempt cannot fail of success.

Our latest news from Newbern is to Thursday. Gen. Foster and his little band of 1,200 men was yet beleaguered at Washington, and it was expected that he would have to surrender for the want of provisions. The transport Northerner left Newbern on the 7th with 800 men of Spinola's brigade to his assistance, by way of Tar River, and, meeting a number of Rebel batteries on the river, was forced to return. On the 5th a force of 8,000 men left Newbern to re-enforce Gen. Foster, but meeting a superior number of Rebels, also returned to Newbern to protect that place. Rumors have been current at Fortress Monroe that Foster had been captured, but they are not authenticated. It is almost certain, however, that he will be compelled to surrender.

In our New-Orleans news is a story that Admiral Farragut is in the Red River, between the two batteries, out of the range of both, but unable to pass either of them. It is further stated that Admiral Farragut sent a messenger to inform Gen. Banks of his position, but the messenger was captured and held a prisoner in the hands of the Rebels. The story is decidedly improbable. A New-Orleans letter says that troops are being got ready on the west side of the Mississippi for the purpose of making a sweep of the Atchafalaya River region.

Three deserters from the Rebel army under Gen. Garnett arrived here yesterday from North Carolina. They report short rations, great dissatisfaction and frequent desertions among the Rebels. They confirm the reports heretofore received in regard to the sufferings of the loyalists in East Tennessee, and say that Union men are hunted down in the most re-

lentless manner by the officers of the conscription; even old men whose locks are white with age are seized and forced into the Rebel ranks, and compelled to fight for the Confederacy. Proclamations are everywhere made that those who refuse to join their ranks shall be hung without judge or jury, and the conscription officers murder in cold blood all who attempt to escape.

Here is one of the chivalrous acts of our "Southern brethren" which the Rebel sympathizing English press may overlook—accidentally, of course. A few weeks ago, while the Union bark Pursuit was at Tampa Bay, Florida, three men disguised as women appeared on the shore with a white flag, and made signals of distress. A boat with ten men and an officer went from the bark to their assistance. When they landed, 50 or 60 men rose up from the bushes and fired on the men in the boat, wounding some of them. Now if the Captain of the Pursuit had burnt the miserable little village where this trick was played, what a howl we should have heard over Northern barbarity.

Private advices received at Washington represent that the Rebels under Longstreet assumed the offensive on Saturday, near Yorktown. They attacked Gen. Keyes's division, but were repulsed, and fell back to Williamsburg. No particulars are given, and the whole story needs confirmation. At the same time the Rebels near Suffolk began to make threats, and rumors of fighting began to circulate. It is supposed that these demonstrations are for the purpose of preventing the sending of relief to Gen. Foster.

Slowly and with halting steps our Generals are coming to the right ground in dealing with the traitors among whom our armies are encamped. Gen. Burnside has issued an order pronouncing the death penalty on all persons found guilty of aiding the Rebels. All persons sympathizing with Rebels are to be arrested, tried, or sent beyond the lines. The order says that it must be distinctly understood that treason, express or implied, will not be tolerated in the Department.

CHARLESTON.

The attack on the Rebel defenses of Charleston harbor which the Nation so impatiently and hopefully expected, has been made and has failed. It began on the 8th of this month, Admiral Dupont with nine iron-clad vessels opening fire on Sumter and Moultrie, about 3 in the afternoon. A little before 5 the fleet withdrew and the action ceased. It had been both contested on both sides not more than three quarters of an hour, but during that time five out of the nine iron-clads were disabled by the enemy's fire, and one of them so badly injured that she sank next morning. The whole expedition has returned to Port Royal and Charleston remains for the present in Rebel hands.

The causes of this repulse are not far to seek. They may be summed up in the general statement that the iron-clads were of insufficient strength for the work expected of them. The New Ironsides, Admiral Dupont's flagship, early became unmanageable, and for the most part was a spectator of the contest though exposed to its perils. She appears to be unquestionably the strongest of the nine—having been hit sixty or seventy times without material injury—and, if she would steer, would be the most effective. The turret of the Passaic was disabled by a single shot. The Nantuxet, the Nahant, and the Patapasco were so seriously injured as to be unable to renew the contest. The Keokuk was riddled by ninety shot and finally sunk. On the whole iron-clad fleet were mounted just thirty-two guns. In the Rebel batteries were about three hundred. Against this enormous disproportion there could be no hope of success except in the invulnerability of the armored vessels, and when that failed, defeat became inevitable.

It is to be remembered that this is the first time that iron-clad ships have been exposed to a heavy fire from shore batteries at short range—the only decisive test of their strength. Enough is now known to show that they need considerable alterations, but by no means enough to prove them failures. The experience of this contest will, of course, be used to improve them in all possible ways before it is renewed.

The strength of the Rebel defenses is evidently enormous. In addition to the concentrated fire which the fleet was compelled to sustain in approaching and attempting to pass Fort Sumter, they were met by obstacles in the channel of the most difficult kind. With vessels so unmanageable as the iron-clads, it was impossible to steer through the narrow passage left between piles and torpedoes and the other infernal contrivances that blocked the way, and it was perhaps equally impossible, under such a fire, to attempt to remove them. It is obvious enough that some means must be devised to render the monitors more easily handled before they can penetrate the labyrinth of such an approach. It is equally evident that they failed from no lack of skill or courage on the part of their pilots and commanders. Three of the former were negroes, one of them the black hero, Robert Smalls, whose exploit with the Planter was one of the brilliant episodes of the war.

No effort was made by the land forces under Gen. Hunter to co-operate in the attack. The number of his troops is wildly under-stated, in one account at seven thousand. Without undertaking to say what it really was, it may safely be put much higher than that, but the letter of Gen. Hunter shows that his army was only expected to occupy the forts in case they were captured by the naval force.

Admiral Dupont, who commanded the National fleet is second to no officer in the Navy in experience, ability and determined courage, and was supported in his gallant attempt by many commanders of high reputation. All that men could do to insure success he and they have done, and we may be sure no one feels the disappointment of defeat more keenly than they. Probably the splendid victory of Admiral Dupont at Port Royal made this success seem more certain to those who knew less of its difficulties. But the Nation will gratefully remember that with poor and untried vessels,

he attacked, perhaps, the strongest defenses which ever defied the passage of a fleet, and that the repulse which it sustained was due to no cause which his unwearied efforts and unsurpassed skill and heroic courage could overcome. The Republic can never despair while such men survive to defend its cause.

THE RIGHT TO WORK.

This city was disgraced yesterday by a mob. A few unoffending colored laborers on the wharves were suddenly attacked by two or three hundred vagabond Irishmen, and before the police could be collected in sufficient strength to interpose, a number had been wounded, and pistols had been used in self-defense. After the arrival of the police, which seems to have been tolerably prompt, the rioters made a desperate attack on them, endeavoring to seize and lynch a negro who had been arrested for his own safety, but the negro was protected, and the mob speedily quelled.

It was the natural climax of the persistent effort of the Pro-Slavery press of this city to strengthen the prejudices, and embitter the hate of its readers, and the rest of the most ignorant part of the populace against the negro. The rioters may have been stupid enough to believe the malignant falsehoods industriously repeated of late, that white men were to be cheated out of work by an immigration of negroes; but in the light of this result what shall be said of the men who invent such stories? They must accept the responsibility for the outrages which they endeavor to provoke, but lack courage to commit. This mob had its source just where the Detroit mob originated, in the insane and inhuman bigotry which seeks to proscribe a race because of its color.

If Longshoremen or any other class of laborers do not choose to work with negroes they need not. No law compels them. But the negro, as well as the white man, has a right to work for whoever will employ and pay him, and the law, and courts, and police, and public opinion ought to protect him in that right, and will. Dislike the negro if you must, but he and you equally are under the law, which expects your obedience, and will require it, by force, if necessary. This is not Richmond, but New-York—a fact which seems to be occasionally forgotten, and here at least the negro is a citizen, with rights which white men are bound to respect.

MEXICO.

The news from Mexico which reached this city yesterday had been looked forward to with some curiosity, as it was expected to contain an account of an actual attack of the French upon Puebla, which was to take place on March 14. This expectation is disappointed, for though we have intelligence from Puebla to March 23, we learn of no change of importance in the situation. The French were still in their former position before Puebla, and continuing their preparations for an attack.

Our Havana correspondent sends us numerous extracts from the official dispatches of Gen. Comonfort, Ortega, and others, to the Mexican Government. They express the fullest hope to be able to repulse any attack which the French General may make, although they, at the same time, doubt that an attack upon the city will be made at all. The Mexicans claim to have been victorious in several engagements, and it is, in particular, reported that they attacked the laborers who were working at the new railroad near Cordova, and carried off all the Mexican laborers as prisoners.

No new account reaches us from the French side. They carry on their operations with the utmost secrecy. In Havana, where nearly the entire press strongly sympathizes with the invasion of Mexico, an unfavorable construction was put upon this silence of the French. The official dispatches of the Mexican Generals, however, make it probable that no serious result has yet befallen the French, and that they were merely waiting because their preparations were not yet finished, and they did not think the right moment for the attack to have come.

While, however, the French have little to fear and much to hope from military encounters, a new enemy—the sickly summer season—is again upon them. We learn that already sickness has begun to annoy them seriously and to thin their ranks. They will therefore need reinforcements. The French Government will have to reconsider its design—recently announced through the *Moniteur*—not to send any more troops to Mexico for the present, or it may be predicted, with a high degree of probability, that Gen. Forey will not feel himself strong enough to accomplish the objects of the expedition.

It may not be generally known that there are in the United States several French newspapers which are so favorable to the policy of the French Emperor as to even defend the invasion of Mexico, and hail it as a glorious act of humanity, and as the inauguration of a new era for that unhappy country. Thus the *Revue Louisianaise* of New-Orleans devotes a long article to the glorification of the French policy, and the *Courier* of this city gives to this article a cordial endorsement. All that is said about the benefit of the invasion for the Mexican people would, of course, hold good if ever a monarch of Europe should be tempted to try a similar experiment in the United States. That such articles can be published with impunity in the United States is the best proof of the great liberty which public opinion enjoys in this country, even in times of civil war, compared with France, where the political papers have not even the right to criticize the proceedings of the Legislative Body.

TOWN ELECTIONS.

The telegraph is most ingeniously managed so as to give an impression of Opposition strength in our New-York Township Elections which the facts by no means warrant. For instance—

We have had three different dispatches extolling over such triumphs in ONTARIO County—to wit in Seneca (including Geneva),

Phelps and Manchester. Now it is true that these three townships and one more (South Bristol) have elected "Democratic" Supervisors; while the other eleven have chosen Republican-Unionists, but the telegraph has not breathed a whisper of any of them, though some of them are gains from last year. Two towns chose Democratic Supervisors last year, the residue Republicans; and it is just so this year: we having gained Canandaigua and lost Seneca. Manchester gave Gen. Wadsworth one majority last Fall out of 671 votes, and has now chosen a Democratic Supervisor by twenty majority.

PROTECT THEM!

The Government has sent Adj.-Gen. Thomas to the West with full authority to arm and organize the negroes for service against the Rebels. They are to be employed to protect the navigation of the Mississippi and other rivers against guerrillas, and as garrisons at fortified posts, and are evidently destined for all varieties of military duty. Seven thousand soldiers who listened to this announcement at Fort Curtis received it with satisfaction and applause. Gen. Thomas, heretofore known as opposed to this and all similar measures, urged in his address that the blacks should be treated with kindness, declared his belief in their capacity, and informed the officers of the army that no one would be permitted to oppose or in any way interfere with this policy of the Government.

It is not directly stated, but may be inferred from the dispatch, that the negroes are not to be encouraged to enlist, but are to be drafted. At all events, the policy of the Government to employ black troops in active service is definitely established, and it becomes—as indeed it has been for months—a very serious question what steps are to be taken for their protection. The Proclamation of Jefferson Davis remains unrevoked. By it, he threatened death or slavery to every negro taken in arms, and to their white officers the same fate. What is the response of our Government? Hitherto, silence. The number of negroes in its service has steadily increased; in South Carolina, they have already been mustered into regiments by a sweeping conscription; and now in the West apparently the same policy is adopted and rigorously enforced. Does the Government mean that the men whom it forces to become its soldiers shall be exposed not merely to the chances of battle, but to the doom which the unanswered proclamation of the Rebel President threatens?

Every black soldier now marches to battle with a halter about his neck. The simple question is: Shall he be protected and insured the ordinary treatment of a prisoner of war? The Rebel proclamation is not an idle menace. Under it, every negro yet captured has suffered death or been sent back to the hell of Slavery from which he had escaped. The bloody massacre of black prisoners at Murfreesboro' evoked, so far as the public knows, no retaliation nor even protest from the military authorities at Washington. The black servants captured at Galveston—freemen and citizens of Massachusetts—were sold into Slavery, and remain there. In every instance in which they have had the opportunity, the Rebels have enforced their barbarous proclamation. How much longer are they to be suffered to do it without remonstrance?

Gen. Hunter—at this moment in the field—Gen. Butler and hundreds of other white officers, are included in this proclamation, or were previously outlawed and adjudged a felon's death. Delay remonstrance much longer and Retaliation must supersede it. If the Government wishes to be spared the necessity of retaliating, it has only to say that it will retaliate—to declare by proclamation or general order that all its soldiers who may be captured must receive from the Rebels the treatment to which, as prisoners of war, they are, by the usages of war, entitled. The Republic can know no distinction of color under its flag. The moment a negro shoulders a musket he is invested with every military right which belongs to a white soldier. He is at least and above all things entitled to the safeguards which surround his white comrades. It is not possible to suppose the Government means to withhold them: we only urge that the wisest, safest, and humanest, as well as the most honorable, policy is at once to announce its purpose.

The unfortunate merchants and traders of our State who, through the general repudiation of their Northern debts by Southern Rebels, have been reduced from affluence to bankruptcy, have a valid claim on public as well as private forbearance. Some of these are now asking our Legislature for such a modification of our present Insolvent law as will enable them to resume business, become once more useful members of society, and support their families. We trust their prayer will be favorably regarded, and, if consistent with justice, granted.

Sad Accident at Sea—Thirteen Seamen Swept Overboard.

The packet-ship Tuscarora, Capt. Danley, arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday from Liverpool. March 4, lat. 48° 30', lon. 30°, at 9 a. m., during a tremendous gale, a heavy sea struck the ship on the starboard bow, sweeping away bulwarks, stanchions, house, long boat, two life boats, crushing starboard quarter boat, galleys, spar, and everything on decks, and swept away thirteen seamen (colored), fatally injuring the third mate (Mr. Westley Gaw), and injuring the boatswain, carpenter, and four of the crew. Mr. Westley Gaw died on the 14th of March. The following names represent the colored seamen lost: George Townsend, Peter Gladden, James Parker, John Lewis, Charles Mayhew, of New-Jersey; Ellis Scott of Mass., Parker Whitehead of New-York, James Fanning of New-London, James Rickett and John Robinson of Delaware, George Bailey, Samuel Johnson and Henry Heurdy of Baltimore. The sea struck with such force that it broke a spare mainyard, 20 inches in diameter, in three pieces.

A small but exceedingly choice collection of American oil paintings and water colors, and foreign and domestic figure pieces, is on exhibition at Leeds & Co.'s gallery, No. 22 Nassau street, preparatory to sale on the 16th inst. It is a collection of paintings of nearly all the masters of American art, including Cole, Durand, Kneller, Hart, Canby, Shattuck, Gilman, Boughton, &c., &c., painted by Talbot and Seymour, and as the pictures were purchased by the owner of the studio, they have the merit of being new as well as good.

RIOT AMONG THE LONGSHOREMEN

Colored Laborers Assailed by Irishmen. On Monday morning about 8 o'clock, a mob of about three hundred Irishmen, principally Longshoremen, who had struck for wages, commenced an assault upon a few colored men whom they found at work on Pier No. 9. The colored men fled, and the rioters, emboldened by such an achievement, determined to drive every black and mulatto from the docks. They were successful until they reached Pier No. 4, where ten colored men were employed in unloading a vessel.

Without the least provocation or word of warning, the rioters commenced hurling stones and bricks at the unoffending colored laborers, shouting "Drive off the d—n niggers," "Kill the niggers," &c. In the mean time, the colored men sought shelter from the shower of missiles behind boxes and barrels on board the vessel where they were at work. One of the colored men, in self-defense, drew a pistol and fired, the shot taking effect upon the person of one of the rioters.

The wounded man was taken to the hospital, and the colored man was arrested by the police force, which was on hand in ten minutes from the time the riot commenced. The mob followed the officers with yells and shouts, hurling bricks and paving-stones at them, and making ineffectual attempts to rescue the prisoner, intending to lynch him on the spot.

J. F. Bell, a colored man, received several ugly blows in the face from bricks, one eye was shot up, and a stream of blood was flowing from the other. Henry Johnson, colored, was named on the head. Another colored man, whose name we did not ascertain, was wounded on the hip. James B. Owens was the man who fired the pistol. These colored men are not residents of New-York; some of them probably belong to the vessel on which they found employment.

James B. Owens, the colored man who was arrested, was taken to the Tombs Police Court, where, on examination, it was proved satisfactorily that he had acted strictly in self-defense. In view of this, Justice Dowling discharged him.

Subsequently, John King De Frates and Ira Bride, both Irishmen, were arrested and taken before Justice Dowling on a charge of having assaulted Warren Smith and Henry Beverly, both colored men, during the riot. They were committed for trial.

Sometime after the riot took place, James Spelman, one of the mob, went to the store of Christian Heydecker, No. 69 Pine Street, and endeavored to intimidate the colored men in the employ of that establishment. Mr. Heydecker ordered Spelman away, but he refused to go, conducting himself in the most abusive manner, whereupon an officer was called, and the disturber arrested. He was taken before Justice Dowling, who, upon the affidavit of Mr. Heydecker, committed him in default of \$200 bail to answer.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—ALBANY, April 13, 1863.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill authorizing banking under the National Currency Act passed the Senate, not the "Legislature," as heretofore published.

Several individual claim bills were ordered to a third reading.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Incorporating the Emigrants' Saving Bank of Brooklyn. Allowing the New-York Savings Bank to deposit in banks of issue to the amount of 10 per cent of the capital of said bank of issue.

ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Relative to the Astor Library Institute. Incorporating the Onondaga Historical Society. The Annual Supply bill was made the special order for to-morrow. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

EVENING SESSION.

The Grinding Committee reported complete the following bills: Relative to the acknowledgment and proof of written instruments by persons of foreign countries; giving effect to a resolution of the Common Council of New-York; amending the statute relative to burglary; incorporating the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange of New-York City; incorporating the Long Island Oil Company; widening South Sixth and Seventh streets, Brooklyn; widening Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn.

The bill to facilitate the construction of the Lake Ontario, Albany and New-York Railroad was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

Hartford Election.

HARTFORD, Monday, April 13, 1863.

The Democrats carry the city by 450 majority. They elect 14 Councilmen and 3 Aldermen. The Republicans elect 10 Councilmen and 2 Aldermen. One Alderman a tie.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12, 1863.

Sailed ship Great Republic for Calcutta. Money easy. Eastern currency exchange irregular. Banking rate 25½ premium on gold in New-York. Sterling exchange 48. Local exchange 100. Sales 15,000 Japan sea silk for shipment to New-York by Monday's steamer.

The first copper smelting works in California will commence operations near the mouth of the San Joaquin River within sixty days. The first California gunpowder mill will soon commence manufacturing 200 kegs daily in Santa Cruz County.

The Senate has passed a bill for improving San Francisco Harbor, constructing wharves and sea-walls along the water front, which seems to give general satisfaction.

Call for a Meeting of the Loyal Women of the Nation.

In this crisis of our country's destiny, it is the duty of every citizen to consider the peculiar blessings of a republican form of government, and decide what sacrifice of wealth and life are demanded for its defense and preservation. The policy of the war, our whole future life, depends on it, and the universal, clearly defined idea of the end proposed, and the immense advantages to be secured to ourselves and all mankind by its accomplishment.

No more party or sectional cry, no technicalities of Constitution or military law, no motives of craft or policy are by enough to touch the great heart of a nation in the midst of revolution. A grand idea, such as freedom or justice, is needed to sustain and sustain the fires of a high enthusiasm. At this hour, the best word and work of every man and woman are imperatively demanded. To man, by common consent, is assigned the forum, camp, and field. What is woman's legitimate work, and how she may best accomplish it, is worthy our earnest concern, one with another.

We have heard many complaints of the lack of enthusiasm among Northern women; but when a mother lays her eye on the altar of her country, she asks an equal to her sacrifice. In nursing the sick and wounded, killing poison, sweeping list, and making jellies, the bravest and best way if the thoughts must not in faith to something beyond and above it all. Work is worship only when a noble purpose fills the soul.

Woman is equally interested and responsible with man in the final settlement of this problem of self-government; therefore let none stand idle spectators now. When every hour is big with destiny, and each duty but complicates our difficulties, it is high time for the daughters of the revolution, to solemn council, to unsual the last will and testament of the Fathers—lay hold of their birthright of freedom, and keep it sacred trust for all coming generations.

To this end, we ask the loyal women of the nation to meet in New-York, on Thursday, the 14th of May next. Let the women of every State be largely represented, both by person and by letter.

There will be two sessions—the first at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Church of the Puritans (Dr. Cheever's), adjoining free; the second at the Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock p. m., admission 25 cents. On behalf of the Woman's Central Committee, ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

N. B.—Communications relative to aid for the meeting should be addressed to Susan B. Anthony, No. 43 Beekman street, New-York.

New-York, April 10, 1863.